

1918.

ANNUAL REPORT AND VITAL STATISTICS.

**The Urban District
OF
HUCKNALL.**

**PREPARED BY
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The Medical Officer of Health of the District.

In accordance with instructions from the Local Government Board.

**HUCKNALL :
W. MELLORS, PRINTER & STATIONER, ANNESLEY ROAD.**

To the Chairman and Members of the
Hucknall Urban District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my 5th Annual Report on the health of the Urban District of Hucknall.

As last year, the subject matter is condensed so far as is compatible with clearness. The Tables are, however, given in full, as they afford the best means of obtaining necessary information and facts concerning the Public Health of the district.

Now that the war has been brought to a conclusion, I hope to see matters that have been unavoidably postponed during that period, energetically proceeded with, especially those cases under the Housing Act, and cases of insanitary and insufficient closet accommodation.

I also call your attention to the early need for an improved scavenging service, and consideration as to replacing the present insanitary pail closet system by water carriage system. Something must also be done to provide more housing accommodation.

Thanking you for the consideration I have always received,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

Population, Census 1901, 15,250.

„ „ 1911, 15,870.

Civil Population at end of June, 1918,

Registrar General's Estimate, 15,496.

Area of District in Acres (inclusive of water), 3,270.

No. of Inhabited Houses, Census 1911, 3,485.

„ „ „ „ June, 1917, 3,709.

„ „ „ „ June, 1918, 3,741.

Average Number of Persons per House, 4.55.

Institutions within the District receiving persons from
outside : Rushcliffe Small Pox Hospital.

Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm
persons from the District include : Union Infirmary,
Basford, Ransom Sanatorium, County Asylum, Nott-
ingham General Hospital, and other Hospitals in the
City.

Birth Rate per 1,000 living,
calculated on population 17,363, 22.29.

Death Rate per 1,000 living,
calculated on population 15,496, 21.3.

Deaths under 1 year in proportion to 1,000 Births, 98.

Factor for correcting General Death Rate, 1.0163.

Zymotic Death Rate, .6.

A.—Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

Detailed Information will be found in previous Reports.

The old Baptist Chapel in Gilbert street is being converted into a Hosiery Factory. It is to be hoped that in the near future more factories will be erected in the district. Railway and coal facilities are almost unique, but I think the fact that there is no electricity available acts as a deterrent to prospective manufacturers. This drawback should, however, be remedied before long.

A large Aerodrome is now situated just within the western border of the district. It is placed on both sides of Watnall road. On the north side is accommodation for the men, on the south side are the sheds, workshops, and hangars. It was occupied by the Military Authorities early in April, though then in an unfinished state. Since June the total strength of officers and men has averaged 700. Water is laid on from the Nottingham Mains; there is a complete electric plant; and the sewage disposal system (water carried) is above criticism. At the time of writing the future of this place is not known.

The health of the troops was good. They suffered from the Influenza epidemics, of course, but of other illness there was little.

B.—Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Scavenging.

This again has not been altogether satisfactory, for the same reasons as mentioned in last year's report.

Reports have been made by me at various intervals, and the Health Committee has made strong recommendations on certain subjects. It is to be hoped that as a result of these, and with a return to more normal conditions, an improvement will be effected. The question as to the provision of a Destructor is now under consideration. There is no doubt that the erection of a Destructor will be of great benefit to the town in every way.

I would add here, that in my opinion, it is quite time that the Council took into consideration the question of doing away with the pail closet system altogether. Under the best conditions, this system is unsatisfactory, and in our town especially so, and I feel sure the Council would be fully re-

paid the initial cost in a few years' time. Also it would do away with most of the trouble we have experienced with the scavenging of the town during the last few years.

The Report of the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Chas. Severn, follows.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1918.

Description of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	Notices served		Section.	Complied with.	Not complied with.
		Informal	Statutory			
1. Closets and Ashpits ...	735	237	8	P.H.A.S. 91	237	8
2. Insufficient Closets & Ashpits	258	72	14	„ S. 36	47	39
3. Drainage ...	294	88	10	„ S. 91	91	7
4. Paving Yards ...	12		3	Byelaws	2	1
5. Slaughterhouses ...	60	8		„	8	
6. Factory & Workshops Act ...	393		16	F. & W. Act	16	
7. Faulty Spouting ...	170	31		P.H.A.A. S 25	31	
8. Rooms disinfected ...	25					
9. Visits to Infectious Cases ...	195					
10. Dairies & Cowsheds ...	176	40			40	
11. Housing Act Inspection ...	486					
12. Do. with M.O.H. ...	60					
13. Other Matters with M.O.H.... (includes Food Inspections).	70					
14. Lodging Houses ...	14	2		P.H.A.A. 1907	2	
15. Urinals ...	20					
16. Keeping of Animals, Manure, etc....	50	12			12	
17. Overcrowding ...	12	3			3	
18. Others not classified ..	32	16			16	
19. Ordinary Inspections ...	5500					
	8562	509	51		505	55

Inspections not classified consist of dangerous cellar grates, walls, street manhole covers, etc.

Details :

Closets, etc.

No. of Water Closets, December, 1917	...	1,023
„ „ „ added 1918	...	2
1 Pail converted to 1 Water Closet.		
1 Privy „ „ 1 „ „		
2 Dry Ashpits converted into 8 Bins.		

There were three cases of overcrowding reported.

The families concerned removed into larger houses after being warned.

Housing Act.

No. of dwellings inspected ..	...	162
„ „ found unfit for habitation	...	4
„ of Representations to Council	...	4
„ of houses in which defects were remedied	...	37
„ demolished without closing orders	...	3

The defects were principally dilapidation, dampness, leaky roofs, windows, insufficient ventilation, and defective chimneys.

Twenty-one houses, having stood empty some years and become unfit for habitation, the owners were communicated with as to their intentions. The result was that the 21 were put into a proper state of repair, and are now occupied.

Others are being dealt with in the same manner.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Two purveyors and one cowkeeper have ceased business during the year, whilst one cowkeeper and purveyor has been registered. The business of the two purveyors was taken over by two who were on the register.

The number on Register are :—

Cowkeepers	...	13.
Cowkeepers & Purveyors		11.
Purveyors only...	..	14.

Two complaints were made about tainted milk, which were traced to one farm. On investigation the only cause apparently was that the cattle had been fed on very inferior foodstuffs. This cowkeeper is retiring from business.

One other complaint was that a purveyor was allowing two children to purvey milk, their faces being covered with sores. This was instantly stopped when brought to the notice of the purveyor.

	Cows kept.	
December 1917.	June 1918.	December 1918.
163.	169.	186.

Slaughterhouses.

Under the auspices of the Food Control Committee all Licenses and Registrations of slaughterhouses were suspended in April 1918. Previous to that month several butchers did not use their slaughterhouses, but killed their cattle at Mr. S. Coupe's, High Street.

After the suspensions the Committee instructed the tradespeople to slaughter all animals at the Co-operative Society's Abattoir, which has been done ever since.

The number of animals slaughtered has been greatly reduced as compared with previous years, but the supply has been augmented by foreign chilled and frozen meat.

There is no doubt that the suspension of private slaughterhouses has been a great improvement from a sanitary point of view. Most of these slaughterhouses are closely surrounded by dwelling houses, whilst a few not so surrounded are in the vicinity of stables, cowsheds, piggeries, and manure pits, and no matter how clean and careful a butcher may be there is always an unavoidable stench from blood, offals, and garbage, which gives rise to many complaints from people living in the surrounding neighbourhood. The facilities also for inspection would be more convenient when all slaughtering is done at one general centre.

A great improvement could be made in private slaughterhouses if the inner walls were lined with glazed bricks to a height of not less than five feet, supposing they are again discussed.

Food Condemned and Destroyed.

Beef & Mutton	Hams & Bacon	Mussels & Herrings
1602 lbs.	294 lbs.	269 lbs.
Tinned food, Milk, Tomatoes, Salmon, &c.		Butter
117 lbs.		45 lbs.

Berridge & Sons fetched most of the condemned food and treated it as prescribed by the Government, fats etc. being extracted. The rest, which was not capable of being so treated, was buried or destroyed by fire.

One sample of water and a jar of treacle were sent to the City Analyst for examination. The former, from Broomhill Farm, was reported as unfit for human consumption; the latter was "very low grade, but fit for food."

CHARLES SEVERN.

COMMENTS ON THIS REPORT.

Closet Accommodation.

Very little work has been done during the year ; the same causes operating as in 1917. There are a large number of cases where closet accommodation is defective and inadequate, and I strongly urge that now no time should be lost in enforcing the notices already served on the various owners.

Slaughterhouses.

I call your attention to the remarks made by Mr. Severn. A number of slaughterhouses are situated in too close a vicinity to inhabited property, and, in my opinion, it would be very much better for all slaughtering to be done at one central place in the future. If this cannot be done I recommend walls lined with glazed bricks, where this is not already done.

Housing Act.

. Only absolutely necessary work has been done. At the end of 1918 there were only 87 houses standing empty in the district. Of these, 37 could not be made habitable at all, except by demolishing and rebuilding. The others are not fit for habitation at present, but could be made so if the owners would be at the necessary expense.

At the present time there is a very great demand for houses, and there are none available.

I am glad to report that a Housing and Town Planning Committee has been appointed, and this Committee is pressing forward with its duties. Plans of sites have been accepted, and negotiations for land are in progress.

Food.

I had to deal with a large amount of unsound food during June and July. The frozen meat supplied during that period was very bad, a large amount being unfit for food when it arrived in the town.

These inspections imposed upon me a large amount of extra work, and the results of my actions involved me in abuse and calumny with various distributing centres and agents in Nottingham, so much so, that I had finally to seek protection from the Local Government Board.

All the year there was a great shortage of milk, both fresh and tinned, and our position was not improved by the diversion of a part of our supply to the Aerodrome.

D.—Prevalence of, and Control over, Acute Infectious Disease.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease during the year was 314.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	17
Diphtheria	...	...	7
Erysipelas	...	...	4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	10
Other forms of	„	...	6
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	251
German Measles	...	...	17

No case of Enteric Fever has been notified now for the past seven years.

Our means of control are the same as usual. There is no Hospital accommodation available for any case of Infectious disease, excluding Tuberculosis. This is a point that might well be kept in mind, with a view to suitable accommodation being found.

Scarlet Fever.

15 cases notified, 3 occurring in one house. Cases were notified in all three wards, and were distributed at intervals during the year. With the exception of one case, which proved fatal, the disease was uniformly mild in character. Death rate per 1000, '06.

Diphtheria.

7 cases reported, some of them severe, but no deaths. The use of Antitoxin is now becoming much more general, and the result of such usage is eminently satisfactory. In two cases the probable cause of the disease was defective drainage; in the others no cause was found.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Only three cases reported during the year. All three received treatment at Hospitals in Nottingham, and all made a complete recovery.

Puerperal Fever.

Only one case, which recovered. The County M.O.H. was informed.

Measles.

This disease has again been epidemic in the district. The total number of cases notified was 268, of which 17 were cases of German measles. There were no unnotified cases this year. Doctors notified 161 cases. Three of the cases occurred among troops at the Aerodrome. These three were sent to a Military Hospital, and no further cases developed. Known contacts were isolated for 17 days after the occurrence of the first case. In the other two cases, contacts were isolated from the 10th—17th day. These cases occurred while I was acting as M.O. to the troops. There was only one death during the year, giving a rate .06. This is highly satisfactory, and there is no doubt that Notification, Visitation, and Nursing, have considerably improved the mortality from this disease.

Ten males and seven females had German Measles. These cases all occurring in May and June. 124 males and 127 females had Measles. 120 cases occurred between ages 1—5, and 113 cases between ages 5—15.

In the three Wards, the West Ward had 148 cases, the East Ward 39, and the North Ward 64.

Reference to the Tables show cases in every month of the year, but the disease only became epidemic in June and October.

The disease presented the usual features, and was, on the whole, of a mild type, but there was a good deal of broncho-pneumonia among the severer cases.

In May and June, distribution of the disease was fairly equal over the whole district. In October the West Ward was the chief sufferer.

The epidemic in October was entirely brought about by a child attending the Spring Street Infant School, Standard V., while suffering from the prodromal symptoms. This child infected every one of her class mates, to the number of 18. But for this unfortunate occurrence, I am certain there would have been no epidemic in October.

All the Infant Schools were closed from the 17th June to 22nd July, and the Spring Street Infant School (Standard V.) was closed from October 2nd—9th.

I am still of opinion that if more care was exercised by the Education Authorities, there would not be so much infectious disease amongst School Children.

Children are sent to school when suffering from the initial symptoms of illness, just to avoid trouble with the Attendance Officer. As the Education Authorities demand a medical certificate of illness in the case of a child kept away by its mother, I think this Authority should pay for the medical advice required. It is unfair to make a parent pay for medical attendance simply to get a certificate demanded by the Education Authority. It must be remembered that there are numerous slight ailments which require a child to be kept at home for a day or two, and yet which do not need skilled medical advice. Most parents prefer their children to be at school, and there are few who keep their children away except in case of genuine sickness.

Probably, when the medical care of school children is transferred to the Ministry of Health, an improvement will be effected.

If that part of the Influenza Regulations which refers to the exclusion of children under 14 from places of entertainment during such time as schools are closed for infectious disease, was made applicable to epidemics of measles and whooping cough, great benefit would result. At the present time it is hopeless to close schools to control an epidemic, when the children are allowed to frequent such places.

Whooping Cough.

There have been four deaths from this disease, giving a rate of .25 per 1000. It was never present in epidemic form, but there were a good many cases throughout the year.

Other Special Diseases.

Cancer.

12 deaths were registered, 5 males and 7 females. The death rate is .7 per 1000.

Diarrhœa.

Accounted for two deaths in children under two years. Rate per 1000 births, 5.1.

This disease was practically unheard of during the summer and autumn of 1918, weather conditions being unfavourable.

Also we exercise much more care in preventing accumulations of manure and garbage from remaining near occupied premises. All such have to be removed weekly.

Tuberculosis.

16 notifications were received, 13 of these from Medical men practising in the town, 1 from Ransom Sanatorium, 1 from Nottingham General Hospital, and 1 a transfer from Manchester.

There were 10 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

„	„	2	„	Miliary	„
„	„	3	„	Peritoneal	„
„	„	1	„	Laryngeal	„

Of cases notified this year, 5 died. 2 cases were treated in the Nottingham Hospital, and 4 received treatment at the Ransom Sanatorium, all of whom were benefitted by such treatment.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was 10, giving a rate of .6 per 1000.

Influenza.

This disease appeared in the district in epidemic form twice during the year. The earlier epidemic occurred in the latter half of June and the first three weeks in July. Though very widely spread, it was of a mild character, without complications, and only three deaths were recorded.

In October another epidemic started, which lasted till Christmas. This was characterised by the extreme severity of the symptoms, the early onset of complications, of which pneumonia, of the most malignant type, was by far the commonest, and the appalling mortality. The incubation period was short, usually under 24 hours.

In many cases the onset was absolutely sudden, people going to work well, and being attacked while at work. Pulmonary symptoms supervened very early, ran a very rapid course, and in a number of cases proved fatal within 48 hours.

This severe type of pneumonia was one of the remarkable features of the epidemic.

Nothing like it has occurred before, and it seems incredible that the pneumococcus could produce such grave

results per se. The primary disease was undoubtedly Influenza, but it is possible that some other organism, at present unknown, was the determining factor in causing the excessive mortality.

The disease attacked all classes of the community equally, and it was quite common to find five or six members of a family ill at the same time.

The total number of deaths from the disease during the year was 137. Of these, 1 occurred in March, 3 in July, 18 in October, 101 in November, and 14 in December. Of these deaths, 27 were registered as Influenza with various contributory causes, 100 as Influenza followed by Pneumonia, and 10 as Influenza followed by Bronchitis. The 137 deaths comprised 61 males and 76 females.

7 deaths occurred at ages under 1 year.				
14	„	„	„	1—2 years.
28	„	„	„	2—5 „
20	„	„	„	5—15 „
21	„	„	„	15—25 „
26	„	„	„	25—45 „
15	„	„	„	45—65 „
6	„	„	„	over 65 „

This age distribution is remarkable, in that the greatest number of deaths occurred at ages at which normally the death rate is low, and a very small number in old people. In previous epidemics, the greatest mortality has occurred among old people.

The death rate per 1000 inhabitants; 8.7.

It is impossible to estimate the number of people attacked with any degree of accuracy, but I consider 10%—12% to be somewhere near the mark.

Among measures taken to try and limit the spread of the disease were :—

- 1—Closure of all day schools. These were closed from July 8th to 22nd, and again from October 28th to December 9th.
- 2—By arrangement, the Sunday Schools were closed during the latter period.

- 3—The juvenile performances at the Cinemas were discontinued.
- 4—Notices were inserted in the press, advising people as to necessary precautions to be observed to avoid catching the complaint.
- 5—The Health Visitor devoted all her time to visiting cases of Influenza, her other duties being left in abeyance.
- 6—Extra nursing assistance was supplied during the worst weeks of the epidemic.
- 7—The Local Government Board issued Regulations, which came into force on November 25th, 1918. The chief points of these were that public entertainments are not to last more than 3 hours consecutively; an interval of 30 minutes to be taken between any two performances, during which the place is to be efficiently ventilated, and the prevention of children from attending these performances while the schools are closed in the district in which Theatre or Entertainment Hall is situated.

With regard to the widely spread nature of the epidemic and the very heavy mortality, the following factors should be taken into account.

People were suffering from the prolonged strain of four years of war with all its horrors. It may safely be assumed that they had less power to resist an attack of disease, and less reserve strength to fall back upon.

The rationing system, though of course, necessary, bore very hardly on people suffering from severe illness. Practically every article of diet that one depends on for nourishment of invalids was unobtainable, or, if obtainable, only in such small amounts as to be useless.

In this district there was a great shortage of milk, not only fresh, but tinned. There is no food that takes its place.

The shortage of brandy was also a vital factor. I feel sure that if Brandy had been obtainable in anything like the requisite amount, the mortality from pneumonia would not have been so heavy.

In my opinion the rationing system allowed enough food to keep one reasonably fit, if one's state of health was good to start with, but during, and after illness, there was no food available to build up one's strength again.

It is to be hoped that if the epidemic appears again in the near future, and statistics of past epidemics prove that this is probable, there will be more food of a suitable nature available for the sick, in which case, I feel sure, the epidemic will not have such fatal results.

Preventive measures were, on the whole, a failure. The epidemic was so violent, and so virulent in action, that nothing seemed to check it at all.

The Influenza Regulations by the Local Government Board were issued too late to be of any practical value. Seeing that the disease attacked people of all ages, it seems doubtful whether the exclusion of children from places of entertainment will have much effect in checking the disease.

From observations made, I think that the sufferers from influenza in July enjoyed some immunity from the disease in November.

Venereal Diseases.

Centres have been open for the treatment of these diseases in Nottingham and Mansfield. People suffering from these diseases should attend one of these centres and take advantage of the skilled treatment afforded. This holds out a reasonable hope of a complete cure, and is thus not only in the best interests of the patient, but also of those people with whom he or she may be in contact.

During the year, the Notts. County Council has made arrangements whereby Diphtheria swabs, sputum from cases Tuberculosis, and samples for Widal test for Enteric fever, sent by any registered Medical Practitioner, resident in the county, to the City Bacteriological Laboratory, may be examined at the expense of the County Council.

I am sure that this will be of great advantage to Medical Practitioners.

E.—Means for Preventing Mortality in Child Birth and in Infancy.

Great attention has been paid to this important work throughout the year. I dealt very fully with the scope of the work in last year's report. This year we have continued on the same lines, and the only observation I have to make is that the effort to get pregnant women to attend at the Centre for consultations and advice, has so far proved a complete failure.

The work at the Centre has been greatly interfered with from various causes, chiefly the Influenza and Measles epidemics, so the various figures in the Health Visitor's report hardly appear as good as in 1918. In reality, the figures are better, and prove that we are still progressing favourably in our endeavours to lessen infant mortality.

I just state here that there were only 37 deaths of infants under 1 year. Last year (1917) was our record with 35. But for influenza, the infant mortality would have been considerably less than 1917. 13 deaths were ascribed to premature birth, and 3 to Marasmus. Influenza accounted for 7.

Total notifications of births received, 388, including 7 cases of twin births.

In 15 cases the child was stillborn, and in 37 cases birth was premature.

The Lady Health Visitor's Report is as follows :

Attendance at Centre.

Children under 1 year	...	207
„ over 1 „	...	104

No. of Weighings.

Children under 1 year	...	941
„ over 1 „	...	183
Average attendance	...	25

The children who attend the Centre are generally in good condition; there has been a large number of premature babies attending who have derived benefit. This year 12 deaths out of 27 premature births ; in 1917, 12 deaths out of 28 premature births.

During 1918 there were very few mothers who were able to feed the child entirely on the breast for six months. This is quite contrary to what we usually find, and is no doubt due to the general lack of good and nourishing food experienced throughout the year. It is certainly not that mothers do not wish to feed their children themselves.

Systematic Visiting.

1st Visits, 367.

Re Visits, 1570.

Visits under 5 years, 1557.

Visits to expectant mothers, 109.

Visits in cases of measles, 387.

Total, 3990.

Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition.

This Exhibition visited Hucknall in April, and was, I think, productive of much good. The County Medical Officer of Health very kindly came over and gave an instructive address on "Food Values." The Exhibition was very well patronised by all sections of the community. The illustrations were exceedingly apt, and unforgettable, the stalls were well set out, and the short lectures and demonstrations were of great value.

Follows the report of the Hucknall Nursing Association Voluntary Infant Welfare :—

The interest and attendance of mothers and infants has been well maintained, there being an average of 22 mothers at the fortnightly meetings, which have been rendered more valuable by the presence of Dr. Garstang (Medical Officer of Health) or Dr. Coates.

Instruction.

The Nurses have given talks on the following subjects : "Sleep," "Development of the Infant Brain," "Habits," "Feeding," "Summer Diarrhoea," "Flies," "Bronchitis," "Preventable colds," and "Clothing." Lessons have been given on the making of clothes, and paper patterns supplied. Demonstrations in Cookery have been given.

Mothercraft Exhibition.

A successful Mothercraft Exhibition was held July 16th, when a larger number of exhibits were entered, and of higher quality than the preceding year. Dr. Garstang gave a valuable address, a mothercraft play was performed by school children, and the Duchess of Portland presented prizes to the successful winners in needlework, knitting, cookery, and other competitions.

League of Health.

The Association is now associated with the National League of Health, and a Government wool and flannel department has been opened and is well patronised. Jerseys have been obtained at a reduced rate through the Jewel fund. During the milk scarcity, Nestle's milk has been sold to the mothers.

Mortality.

During 1918 there was only one death amongst infants attending the Centre, that being a weakly twin. Owing to the severity of the Influenza epidemic, the meetings were discontinued during November and December, but re-opened January, 1919.

Vital Statistics.

Before dealing with these, I call your attention to the facts that now, certain figures used in compiling these rates are supplied to me from General Register Office, Somerset House. These figures I am compelled to use, whether I consider them right or no.

You will see there are various discrepancies in

- 1 Estimate of population.
- 2 No. of deaths and sex mortality.
- 3 No. of births and sex incidence.
- 4 No of deaths under 1 year.

	Register General's Estimate.	My Estimate.
Population for Birth Rate	17,363	17,621
Total No. Deaths ...	331	332
„ Births ...	387	388
„ Deaths under 1 year	38	37

If you compare the Official Table with the ones I have compiled differences in sex distribution will be seen.

I submit that my figures are more accurate than these given me, owing to the extreme care that I take over compiling them from the Registrar's weekly returns, but as stated above, I have no choice but to use the others in the Official Returns.

In one instance, that of Infant Mortality, the addition of one death raises the figures from 95 to 98, which brings us above the average for the country.

The figures for 1918 would have been still better than the record of 1917, save for the exceptionable mortality caused by Influenza. This has raised the Death Rate to 21.3 per 1,000, a figure which has not been realised for 20 years at least.

There were 300 deaths registered in the District : M-136, F-164, giving a Rate of 19·3. There are 39 transferable deaths to be added and seven to be subtracted. The 39 added deaths comprise 31 Males and eight Females, and the seven subtracted include four Males and three Females. The Nett Deaths therefore are—Males 163, Females 169, or a total of 332, and the Nett Rate is 21·4.

There were 84 deaths of inhabitants aged 65 and upwards, and 37 deaths of Infants under one year. This proportion—121 deaths out of a total of 332—is much less than last year, when the figures were 93 out of 176, and shows that the Influenza Epidemic did not cause any great mortality at these ages. With the exception of the Influenza deaths, which have been fully dealt with, there are no other noteworthy features.

Inquests were held in nine cases, death being due to accidents in eight cases and suicide in the other. Six deaths were uncertified, in which an Inquest was not considered necessary.

Deaths of inhabitants took place in the following Institutions or Towns :—

Basford Union Infirmary	...	...	15
Nottingham Hospitals	...	...	11
Notts. County Asylum	...	...	4
Other Asylums	...	...	4
Chilwell	...	...	2
Newport, Mansfield and Whitwick	...	...	3

The Infantile Mortality Rate=95 per 1000 Births. This is larger than last year, but considering all the circumstances, is highly satisfactory. Of the 37 deaths recorded seven were due to Influenza, so it will be easily seen that, excluding these, our Rate would have been lower than last year. Thirteen deaths were due to Premature Birth and three to Marasmus.

The number of Births registered was 388—Males 174, Females 214. Of these 20 were illegitimate—Males six, Females 14. The Birth Rate is 22·3.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1918 and previous Years.

Name of District: Hucknall Urban.

Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett. Deaths belonging to the District.		
	Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Under 1 Year of age.	At all Ages.	
		Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.				Number	Rate.
1913	450	453	28.3	206	12.8	23	55	121	229	14.3
1914	431	432	27.0	195	12.1	17	58	134	212	13.4
*1915	420		27.7	198	12.3	21	48	114	218	14
*1916	435		26.0	197	12.9	29	57	130	223	14.6
*1917	395		22.5	150	9.5	27	35	88	176	11.2
1918	387		22.29	299	19.2	39	38	98	331	21.3

* Civilian Population.

TABLE II.—Causes of Death in Hucknall.
Urban District, 1918. Civilians only

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females
All Causes... ..				160	171
1	Enteric Fever	...	...
2	Small-pox	...	...
3	Measles	...	...		1
4	Scarlet Fever	...	...		1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	1	3
6	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...
7	Influenza	...	...	63	73
8	Erysipelas	...	...
9	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	2	5
10	Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...
11	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...		3
12	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	5	7
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...
14	Meningitis	...	...	2	2
15	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	13	9
16	Bronchitis	...	...	15	20
17	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	5	11
18	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	1	1
19	Diarrhoea &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	1	3
20	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...
21	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...		1
21a	Alcoholism	...	...
22	Nephritis & Bright's Disease	...	...	3	1
23	Puerperal Fever	...	...
24	Parturition, apart from puerperal fever	...	...
25	Congenital Debility &c.	...	...	9	5
26	Violence, apart from suicide	...	...	6	1
27	Suicide	...	...
28	Other defined diseases	...	...	33	24
29	Causes ill-defined or un- known	...	...	1	
Special Causes (included above)					
Cerebro-spinal fever					
Poliomyelitis					
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age TOTAL				21	15
Illigitimate				2	
TOTAL BIRTHS				177	210
Legitimate				171	195
Illegitimate				6	15
POPULATION for Birth rate				17363	
,, for Death rate				15496	
General Register Office.					

TABLE III.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1918.
(Provisional figures. Populations estimated to the middle of 1918 have been used for the purposes of this Table).

	Birth-rate per 1,000 Total Population.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 CIVILIAN POPULATION.							RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.*			
		All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Deaths in Public Institutions	Certified Causes.	Inquest Cases.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	17.7	17.6	0.03	0.00	0.28	0.03	0.29	0.14	10.99	97	24.3	93.3	5.4	1.3
96 Great Towns, including London (Census Populations exceeding 50,000) ...	17.6	18.2	0.02	0.00	0.36	0.04	0.34	0.15	14.46	106	28.4	93.4	5.8	0.8
148 Smaller Towns (Census Populations 20,000-50,000) ...	17.9	16.1	0.03	—	0.25	0.02	0.25	0.14	9.73	94	15.4	94.5	3.9	1.6
London ...	16.1	18.9	0.02	—	0.42	0.03	0.43	0.17	15.67	107	45.0	92.5	7.3	0.2

*Non-civilians are included in these figures for England and Wales but not for other areas.

TABLE IV.—Showing Number of Births registered in
the District each Month.

1918.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legitim- ate.	Illegit- mate.	Legitim- ate.	Illegit- imate.	
January ...	20		23		43
February ...	15		12		27
March ...	12		18	1	31
April ...	11		16	1	28
May ...	13		13		26
June ...	16		21	1	38
July ...	16	1	13	2	32
August ...	8	2	19	1	30
September..	19		24	1	44
October ...	15		11	3	29
November...	10	1	11	3	25
December...	13	2	19	1	35
Total ...	168 174	6	200 214	14	388

TABLE V.—Showing No. of Deaths registered in the District each Month.

1918.			Male.	Female.	Total.
January	...	...	5	7	12
February	...	...	5	5	10
March	...	...	8	5	13
April ...	...	...	7	6	13
May ...	...	...	3	2	5
June ...	...	...	5	6	11
July ...	...	...	10	7	17
August	...	...	5	12	17
September	...	...	4	5	9
October	...	...	14	14	28
November	...	...	56	80	136
December	...	...	14	15	29
Total			136	164	300

TABLE VI.—Showing Number of Deaths in the three
Wards respectively.

1918.	East Ward.	West Ward.	North Ward.	Total.
January ...	3	6	3	12
February ...	3	2	5	10
March ...	5	2	6	13
April ...	1	7	5	13
May ...	1	4	0	5
June ...	3	5	3	11
July ...	3	6	8	17
August ...	2	7	8	17
September ..	2	6	1	9
October ...	9	13	6	28
November...	32	56	48	136
December...	7	12	10	29
Total ...	71	126	103	300

TABLE VII.—Showing Total Notifications of Births received during 1918 in the three Wards respectively.

1918.	East Ward.	West Ward.	North Ward.	Total.
January ...	9	18	6	33
February ...	8	10	9	27
March ...	11	10	12	33
April ...	6	15	5	26
May ...	10	13	11	34
June ...	7	16	11	34
July ...	7	12	8	27
August ...	7	19	10	36
September..	5	15	16	36
October ...	4	19	6	29
November...	8	20	8	36
December...	10	13	14	37
Total ...	92	180	116	388

TABLE VIII.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1918.
Hucknall Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							Total cases notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.									
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward
Small-pox....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Erysipelas...	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	3	...
Scarlet Fever ...	15	2	10	2	1	...	...	3	8	4	...
Typhus Fever ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis...	10	...	1	3	6	...	...	2	5	3	6
Other forms of Tuberculosis...	6	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	2	2	...
Measles ...	251	120	113	9	1	...	...	39	148	64	...
German Measles ...	17	4	11	1	1	...	...	6	4	7	...
Totals ...	314	128	147	16	12	1	...	55	169	90	6

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals. Sanatoria. etc. } Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield.
Hucknall. } Rushcliffe Small Pox Hospital, Hucknall.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Monthly Notifications
of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	2			1	3	1		1	1	2		4	15
Diphtheria ...	1			2		2			1		1		7
Erysipelas ...		1			1	1			1				4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1			2	1		2	1		3			10
Other forms of Tuberculosis				1	3	1				1			6
Puerperal Fever						1							1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum						1			1		1		3
Measles ...	6	8	10	17	26	66	22	5	13	51	25	2	251
German Measles					11	6							17
Totals ...	10	9	10	23	45	79	24	7	17	57	27	6	314

**Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the
Urban District of Hucknall on the administration of the
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.**

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Premises.	Inspections.	Notices.
Factories and Laundries ...	72	0
Workshops ...	257	16
Workplaces ...	64	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	393	16

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of Cleanliness ...	12
Sanitary defects ...	2
Other defects ...	2
	<hr/>
	16

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work—Wearing Apparel, Making, etc.

Lists received from Employers twice a year.

Lists ...	19
Outworkers ...	299

Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping and sending
lists 40

Addresses of Outworkers received from other Authorities 3

Addresses of Outworkers sent to other Authorities ... 13

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Hosiers ...	13
Shetland Trade...	12
Milliners ...	15
Tailors ...	9
Boot Repairers ...	7
Laundries ...	2
Joiners ...	4
Printers ...	3
Blacksmiths ...	3
Bakers ...	9
Harness Makers ...	2
Cigars ...	1

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under Public Health Acts, but not under Factory and Workshops Act.

Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	2
Others ...	40
Underground Bakehouses ...	0

In addition to the above there are a number of small workshops and workplaces at which 40 or 50 people are employed.

WALTER GARSTANG, M.O.H.

